

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Case No. 3:16-cr-00052-LRH-WGC

Respondent/Plaintiff,

ORDER

v.

MATI SEFO,

Petitioner/Defendant.

Defendant Mati Sefo moves this Court to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, arguing that Hobbs Act robbery is not a crime of violence in light of *United States v. Davis*, 139 S. Ct. 2319 (2019) (“*Davis*”). ECF No. 37. The Government opposed, arguing that his motion is foreclosed by Ninth Circuit precedent and because his motion is procedurally defaulted and barred by the explicit terms of his plea agreement. ECF No. 39. Accordingly, Sefo replied. ECF No. 40. For the reasons contained within this Order, the Court denies Sefo’s motion and denies him a certificate of appealability.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On August 31, 2016, Sefo was indicted for (1) interference with commerce by robbery (“Hobbs Act Robbery”), in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1951; and (2) use of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). ECF No. 1. On March 21, 2017, Sefo pled guilty, pursuant to a written plea agreement, to Count II, in which he admitted the following facts: (1) on August 2, 2016, Sefo robbed the BB Food and Liquor Store at gun point—he pointed a black semi-automatic pistol at the store clerk and demanded money; (2) the clerk

1       complied and Sefo took \$325 cash and a pack of Newport cigarettes; (3) Reno Police officers  
 2       located Sefo within eight minutes of the robbery and Sefo was apprehended after he initially fled  
 3       from police; (4) when Sefo was searched, officers found a black Ruger .22 long rifle pistol, a pack  
 4       of Newport cigarettes, and \$325 in cash; and (5) BB Food and Liquor is involved in interstate  
 5       commerce as they order some of their supplies from Core Mark, which is based in Sacramento,  
 6       California. *See* ECF No. 19 at 4.

7           On July 10, 2017, the Court sentenced Sefo to 84-months imprisonment, to be followed by  
 8       five years of supervised release. Sefo filed no direct appeal. On June 22, 2020, Sefo filed the  
 9       pending section 2255 motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence, in light of *Davis*. ECF  
 10      No. 37. The Government opposed (ECF No. 39); accordingly, Sefo replied (ECF No. 40). The  
 11      Court now rules on the pending motion.

12      **II.     LEGAL STANDARD**

13           Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a petitioner may file a motion requesting the court which  
 14       imposed sentence to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Such a motion  
 15       may be brought on the following grounds: (1) "the sentence was imposed in violation of the  
 16       Constitution or laws of the United States;" (2) "the court was without jurisdiction to impose such  
 17       sentence;" (3) "the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law;" or (4) the sentence  
 18       "is otherwise subject to collateral attack." *Id.*; *see United States v. Berry*, 624 F.3d 1031, 1038 (9th  
 19       Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). When a petitioner seeks relief pursuant to a right newly recognized  
 20       by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, a one-year statute of limitations applies. 28  
 21       U.S.C. § 2255(f). That one-year limitation period begins to run from "the date on which the right  
 22       asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court." *Id.* § 2255(f)(3).

23      **III.    DISCUSSION**

24      **A. Sefo's motion is not procedurally barred and he has not waived his right to  
 25       collaterally attack his conviction and sentence.**

26           The Government argues that Sefo's motion must be denied because (1) he failed to raise  
 27       the issue on direct appeal; and (2) his plea agreement contains a collateral-attack waiver. ECF  
 28       No. 39. These arguments are unavailing. First, Sefo is not barred from collaterally attacking his

1 sentence because he failed to do so on direct appeal. Under § 2255(f)(3), he is entitled to challenge  
 2 his sentence within one year of "the date on which the right [he] assert[s] was *initially* recognized  
 3 by the Supreme Court." (emphasis added). Courts in this District have previously held that a  
 4 motion challenging the constitutionality of § 924(c)'s residual clause is not procedurally barred,  
 5 even when the defendant did not raise the issue on appeal. *See United States v. Bonaparte*, Case  
 6 No. 2:12-cr-132-JAD-CWH-2, 2017 WL 3159984, at \*2 (D. Nev. July 25, 2017) (finding that the  
 7 defendant's section 2255 motion was not "barred by his collateral-attack waiver or based on its  
 8 timing."); *United States v. Harrison Johnson*, No. 2:12-cr-00336-JAD-CWH, 2018 WL 3518448,  
 9 at \*2 (D. Nev. July 19, 2018) (same). As Sefo's motion was brought within one year of *Davis*,<sup>1</sup>  
 10 which held that the residual clause of § 924(c) is unconstitutionally vague, the Court finds his  
 11 motion is timely.<sup>2</sup>

12 Second, the Ninth Circuit has held that an appeal waiver in the plea agreement does not bar  
 13 a defendant's challenge to his sentence based on an unconstitutionally vague statute. *United States*  
 14 *v. Torres*, 828 F.3d 1113, 1125 (9th Cir. 2016) ("A waiver of appellate rights will also not apply  
 15 if a defendant's sentence is 'illegal,' which includes a sentence that 'violates the constitution.'").<sup>3</sup>  
 16 As Sefo argues that his sentence should be vacated because it was based on the now  
 17 unconstitutionally vague residual clause of § 924(c), his motion is not barred by the plea  
 18 agreement.

19 **B. While the residual clause of § 924(c) is unconstitutionally vague, Sefo's sentence is  
 20 upheld under the "elements" clause of the statute.**

21 Sefo pled guilty to Count II of the indictment, which charged him with using a firearm  
 22 during a crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A). ECF Nos. 1; 33. 18 U.S.C.  
 23 § 924(c)(1)(A) provides that "any person, who, during and in relation to any crime of violence . . .

24  
 25 <sup>1</sup> *Davis* was decided on June 24, 2019 and Sefo's motion was filed on June 22, 2020.  
 26

<sup>2</sup> The Court further notes that in *United States v. Gutierrez*, 876 F.3d 1254, 1255-56 (9th Cir. 2017), the  
 27 defendant did not directly appeal his sentence, but still brought a motion challenging his conviction for  
 brandishing a firearm during a crime of violence. In that case, the Government "did not raise any procedural  
 barriers" for the Court to consider and the Ninth Circuit proceeded directly to the merits of the case.

<sup>3</sup> While the Government argues waiver, it concedes that *Torres* is binding Ninth Circuit precedent that this  
 Court must follow. Nevertheless, it makes this argument to preserve the issue for further appeal. *See* ECF  
 No. 39 at 8 n.1.

1 for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries a firearm,  
 2 or who, in furtherance of any such crime, possesses a firearm, shall, in addition to the punishment  
 3 provided for such crime of violence . . . be sentenced to a term of imprisonment" of not less than  
 4 7 years if the firearm is brandished. The statute further defines "crime of violence" in two ways.  
 5 The first, by what is known as the "elements" or "force" clause: an offense that is a felony and  
 6 "has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person  
 7 or property of another." *Id.* § 924(c)(3)(A). The second, by what is known as the residual clause:  
 8 an offense that is a felony and "that by its nature, involves substantial risk that physical force  
 9 against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense."  
 10 *Id.* § 924(c)(3)(B). Sefo argues that Hobbs Act robbery is not a crime of violence by its elements,  
 11 and thus, his sentence under 924(c) could only have arisen under the unconstitutionally vague  
 12 residual clause. Therefore, he argues it must be vacated.

13 The Court disagrees; it is bound by Ninth Circuit's precedent, *United States v. Dominguez*,  
 14 954 F.3d 1251 (9th Cir. 2020) and *United States v. Mendez*, 992 F.2d 1488 (9th Cir. 1993), which  
 15 held that Hobbs Act robbery is categorically a crime of violence under the elements clause. "An  
 16 offense is categorically a crime of violence only if the least violent form of the offense qualifies  
 17 as a crime of violence." *Dominguez*, 954 F.3d at 1259. Considering the "fear of injury" provision  
 18 the least serious way to violate of the Hobbs Act robbery statute, the Ninth Circuit determined that  
 19 "placing a victim in fear of bodily injury is categorically a crime of violence under the elements  
 20 clause because it 'requires at least an implicit threat to use the type of violent physical force  
 21 necessary to meet the *Johnson* standard.'" *Id.* at 1260 (quoting *United States v. Gutierrez*, 876 F.3d  
 22 1254, 1257 (9th Cir. 2017)). Sefo argues that committing Hobbs Act robbery by causing fear of  
 23 future injury to property (tangible or intangible) is overly broad to be a crime of violence. However,  
 24 *Dominguez* directly rejected this argument: the Court concluded that it need not analyze the fear  
 25 of injury to intangible economic interests because *Dominguez* failed "to point to any realistic  
 26 scenario in which a robber could commit Hobbs Act robbery by placing his victim in fear of injury  
 27 to an intangible economic interest." *Id.* The Court further adopted the Fourth Circuit's reasoning  
 28 in *United States v. Mathis*, which observed that both the Hobbs Act robbery statute and § 924(c)

1 “reference the use of force or threatened use of force against ‘property’ generally, without further  
 2 defining the term ‘property,’” and that “neither provision draws any distinction between tangible  
 3 and intangible property.” *Id.* at 1261 (quoting *Mathis*, 932 F.3d 242, 266 (4th Cir. 2019)).  
 4 Defendant’s request that this Court disregard Ninth Circuit precedent, and the precedent of every  
 5 other circuit court in the country that have also held Hobbs Act robbery is a crime of violence  
 6 under the elements clause, *id.* at 1260 (collecting cases), must be rejected.

7 Because Sefo’s conviction may be upheld under the elements clause of § 924(c), the  
 8 Supreme Court’s decision in *Davis* does not affect his sentence. While Sefo was not convicted of  
 9 the predicate offense, he pled guilty and admitted to the elements of the Hobbs Act robbery as part  
 10 of his plea agreement: (1) on August 2, 2016, Sefo robbed the BB Food and Liquor Store at gun  
 11 point—he pointed a black semi-automatic pistol at the store clerk and demanded money; (2) the  
 12 clerk complied and Sefo took \$325 in cash and a pack of Newport cigarettes; (3) Reno Police  
 13 officers located Sefo within eight minutes of the robbery and Sefo was apprehended after he  
 14 initially fled from police; (4) when Sefo was searched, officers found a black Ruger .22 long rifle  
 15 pistol, a pack of Newport cigarettes, and \$325 in cash; and (5) BB Food and Liquor is involved in  
 16 interstate commerce as they order some of their supplies from Core Mark, which is based in  
 17 Sacramento, California. Accordingly, Sefo’s conviction and resulting 84-month sentence  
 18 withstands his constitutional challenge, and his motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his sentence  
 19 is therefore denied.

20 **C. Certificate of Appealability**

21 To proceed with an appeal of this Order, Sefo must receive a certificate of appealability  
 22 from the Court. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); FED. R. APP. P. 22; 9TH CIR. R. 22-1; *Allen v. Ornoski*,  
 23 435 F.3d 946, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2006). For the Court to grant a certificate of appealability, the  
 24 petitioner must make “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C.  
 25 § 2253(c)(2); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84 (2000). And the petitioner bears the burden  
 26 of demonstrating that the issues are debatable among reasonable jurists; that a court could resolve  
 27 the issues differently; or that the issues are “adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed  
 28 further.” *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 483-84 (citation omitted).

1           As discussed above, Sefo has failed to raise a meritorious challenge to his conviction and  
2 sentence under section 924(c)—Hobbs Act robbery is categorically a crime of violence pursuant  
3 to the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Dominguez*. As such, the Court finds that he has failed to  
4 demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the Court’s assessment of his claims debatable or  
5 wrong. *See Allen*, 435 F.3d at 950-951. Therefore, the Court denies Sefo a certificate of  
6 appealability.

7 **IV. CONCLUSION**

8           IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Petitioner’s motion to vacate, set aside, or correct his  
9 sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (ECF No. 37) is **DENIED**.

10           IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

11           IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court **ENTER** a separate and final  
12 Judgment denying Sefo’s § 2255 motion. *See Kingsbury v. United States*, 900 F.3d 1147, 1150  
13 (9th Cir. 2018).

14           IT IS SO ORDERED.

15           DATED this 17th day of December, 2020.

16             
17           LARRY R. HICKS  
18           UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28